STUDIES IN THE LIABEAE (ASTERACEAE). IV.

ADDITIONS TO THE GENUS, PHILOGLOSSA.

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The recent review of the genus Philoglossa DC. (Robinson & Cuatrecasas, 1973) recognized four species concentrated in the region of Peru. Some additional specimens have been seen and two are of special interest. Previous distribution data suggested little or no overlap in the range of the species, but the new collections complicate that picture.

A collection recently distributed under the name of Philoglossa peruviana DC. from within the range of that species lacks the characteristic habit and has on examination proven to be P. pterocarpa Sandwith. The Sandwith species was described from an area well to the northwest in Cajamarca. The data of the new specimen is: PERU: Lima: Central highway ca. 26 km above Chosica - 18 km W of Matucana, G.Edwin & J.Schunke V. 3790. The flowers are noted as pale red. It is notable that P. pterocarpa has been reported once previously from the Lomas near Lima (Nr. 1313, Diers, 1961). The Diers specimen, which is the basis for the only chromosome report in the genus, has not been restudied.

The second collection of note has the superficial habit of P. peruviana but is from Libertad, to the northwest of the known range of that species. Closer examination shows that the specimen is an undescribed species with some particularly distinctive characters. The new species has larger heads with more flowers than any other member of the genus. The material is limited and the number of flowers is estimated from a partial count, but there are not less than 50-60 rays and ca. 50 disk flowers. The rays and outermost disk flowers are yellow as usual for the genus and the tribe, but the inner disk flowers have purple corollas with the red pigment prominent in material mounted on slides. The only other member of the tribe with similar color is Chionopappus Benth. which also has yellow rays and purple disk flowers. The disk corollas of the new species also have very prominent setae near the tips of the lobes. The setae are more like those on the stems and leaves and involucral bracts and

unlike hairs on the corollas of related species. The anther appendage alone will distinguish the new species from P. peruviana, but it is like the other three species of the genus in being oblong with an entire margin. A further distinctive feature of the species is the achene with a fringe of hairs along its margins and a well developed pappus. The pappus normally has two aristae and a series of shorter laciniate squamae. Except for the reduction in the number of aristae to correlate to the number of ribs of the achene, the pappus is like some forms in the genus Munnozia. The pappus in other species of Philoglossa is much more reduced or totally lacking. In spite of the many distinctive features the generic placement can be confirmed not only by the close habit resemblance to P. peruviana but also by the distinctive type of hairs on the stem and by the compressed achenes.

Philoglossa purpureodisca H.Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae base erectae usque ad 40 cm altae pauce ramosae. Caules teretes vel subhexagonales in sicco striati pilosi vel dense pilosi, cellulis 1-3 basilaribus pilorum grosse inflatis. Folia opposita sessilia inferne remota minuta superne in binis duplicibus subverticillata; laminae ovatae 3.5-6.5 cm longae et 2.0-3.5 cm latae base cuneatae margine remote mucronate serratae apice acutae supra pilosae subtus in nervis grosse pilosae inter nervos rigide tenuius antrorse appresse pilosae fere ad basem trivel quinque-nervatae. Inflorescentiae in axillis foliorum congestorum unicapitatae, pedicellis usque ad 7 cm longis dense pilosis. Capitula ca. 8-9 mm alta et ca. 1.8 mm lata. Squamae involucri ca. 25 ca. 9 mm longae ca. 2.5 mm latae exteriores oblongae acutae vel obtuse acutae margine dense ciliatae base extus glabrae supra medio chlorophyllosae extus et intus pilosae; squamae interiores lanceolatae anguste acuminatae extus et intus glabrae. Flores radii ca. 70; corollae flavae, tubis ca. 2 mm longis superne hirsutis, pilis hieraceiformibus, limbis ca. 7 mm longis ca. 1.7 mm latis glabris apice emarginatis. Flores disci ca. 50-60; corollae peripherales flavae ceterae purpureae ca, 5 mm longae, tubis 1.7 mm longis glabris, faucis abrupte campanulatis glabris, lobis 2.2-2.8 mm longis ca. 0.6 mm latis ad apicem setiferis, setis 3-4-cellularibus uniseriatis, cellulis 1-2 basilaribus ca. 50μ latis et longis, cellulis apicalibus angustioribus elongatis rigidis minute papillosis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 250μ longa; thecae 2.2 mm longae; appendices antherarum integrae oblongae ca. 200μ longae et

170μ latae. Achaenia immatura ca. 1 mm longa compressa margine hirtella; pappus biaristatus et multisquamatus, aristis 2.2-2.5 mm longis scabridis, squamis ca. 8 oblongo-lanceolatis apice laciniatis. Grana pollinis ca. 35μ diam.

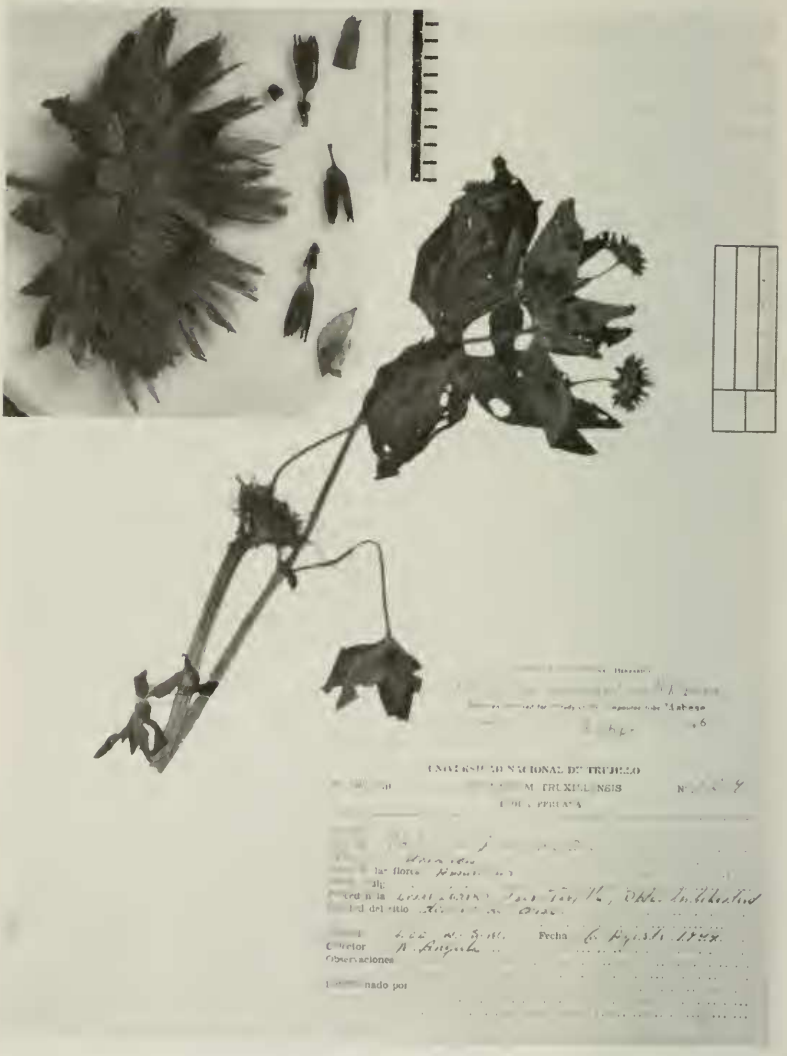
TYPE: PERU: LIBERTAD: Trujillo: Cerro Cabras, declive del cerro, 400 m.s.m. herbacea, flores amarillas. Aug. 6, 1949. N.Angulo 1219 (Holotype, NY).

The type locality of Philoglossa purpureodisca is within the area where P. pterocarpa might be expected to occur.

LITERATURE CITED

Diers, L. 1961. Der Anteil an Polyploiden in den Vegetationsgürteln der Westkordillere Perus. Zeit. f. Bot. 49: 437-488.

Robinson, H. and J. Cuatrecasas 1973. Synopsis of the genus Philoglossa (Liabeae, Asteraceae). Phytologia 26(5): 381-388.



Philoglossa purpureodisca H.Robinson, Holotype, New York Botanical Garden. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.